

THE ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR



Origins of the Cold War: Unit Key Words.

 **Discover:** new vocabulary **Explore:** key word meanings **Skill:** vocab development.



Word	Definition	Similar Word	?
	The Russian communists who killed Tsar Nicholas		A
	Communist groups set up to spread communism outside of the USSR		B
	Political ideologies that (in theory) gives the working classes more control		C
	A set of aims or ideas		D
	Use of language and / or persuasive speech		E
	A political ideology based on free trade / economy		F
	The capital of the German state of Brandenburg		G
	Extending power through invasion or other influences		H
	Prevention of essential goods to an area		I
	A Soviet resort town located in the Crimea		J
	A communist alliance of Eastern Bloc countries headed by the USSR		K
	A Russian leader and hero of the Russian Revolution		L
	A president's instruction to resist the spread of communism		M
	A statement or idea that is not clear or well defined		N
	German Jewish man credited with founding the ideas of communism		O
	To bring under control		P
Comecon	A Soviet led alliance to give mutual / economic assistance in the Eastern Bloc		Q
	A stated idea about government policy - often in foreign policy		R
	Help or support		S
	British PM, Churchill's phrase to describe the line between the East and West		T
	The USSR and the European countries taken under Soviet influence		U
	Countries where people are given freedom to vote + elect governments		V
	The USA and its allies (other friendly countries)		W
	Political ideologies in which the government has a lot of control		X

99 Red Balloons: A song by Nena.

 **Musical Interlude:** complete the lyrics and interpret the song about 99 red balloons.

99 Red Balloons

You and I in a little ___ shop
Buy a bag of balloons with the money we've got
Set them free at the break of ____
'Til one by one they were ____
Back at base, b ___ in the software
Flash the message, _____ 's out there
Floating in the summer sky
Ninety-nine red balloons go by

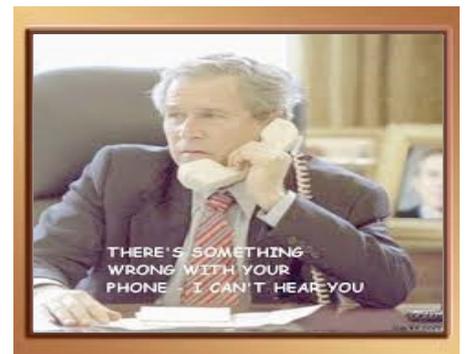
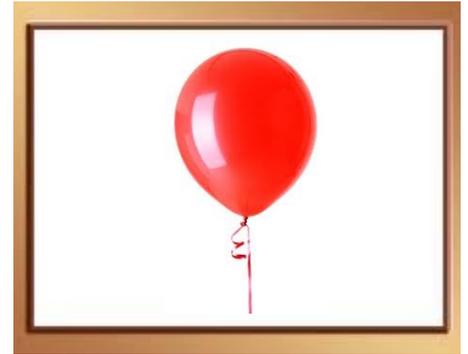
Ninety-nine red balloons
F _____ in the summer sky
Panic bells, it's ___ alert
There's something here from somewhere else
The ___ machine springs to life
Opens up one _____ eye
Focusing it on the sky
As ninety-nine red balloons go by

Ninety-nine decision street
Ninety-nine m _____ meet
To worry, worry, super scurry
Call out the _____ now in a hurry
This is what we've _____ for
This is it, boys, this is ___
The President is on the line
As ninety-nine red balloons go by

Ninety-nine _____ of the air
Riding super high-tech jet fighters
Everyone's a s _____
Everyone's a Captain _____
With orders to identify, to clarify and classify
_____ in the summer sky
As ninety-nine red balloons go by
Ninety-nine red balloons go by

Ninety-nine dreams I have had
And every one a red balloon
It's all _____ and I'm standing pretty
In the dust that was a _____
I could find a souvenir
Just to prove the _____ was here
Here it is, a red balloon
I think of you and let it go

What do you think this song is actually about?

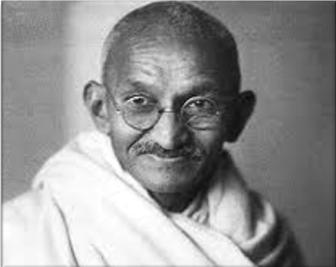


Understanding The Political Spectrum

Ordered

Discover: 6 ideologies exist within the political spectrum **Explore :** the nature of these ideologies **Skill :** organisation and classification.

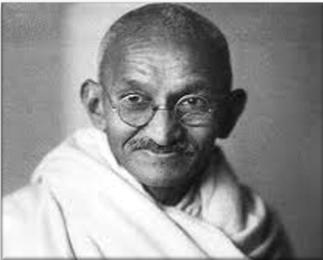
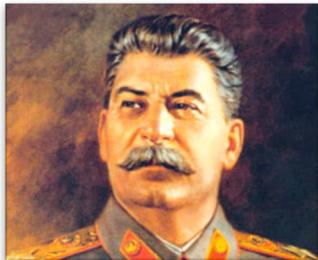
The term right-wing and left-wing is said to have its origins in the French Revolution of 1789. This revolution saw the overthrow of the existing right-wing monarchy. In the French chamber building the conservatives (the people who wanted to keep the rule of the king) sat to the RIGHT of the speaker whilst the radicals (those who wanted change and handing of power to the people) sat on the LEFT side.

LEFT WING		CENTRE		RIGHT WING	
Power To The People		Democratically Elected Governments		High Government Control	
Communism	Socialism	Liberalism	Capitalism	Conservatism	Fascism
					
<p>A classless system where all people equal. Property is owned by everyone. It is seen as a threat to established centre and right wing countries as the leaders, rich and middle classes will be removed. Hammer symbol represents workers in factories and the sickle farm workers</p>	<p>The workers enjoy more control and protection.</p> <p>The working classes organise into powerful trade unions that make sure their members get a fairer, shared amount of profits and better working conditions.</p>	<p>The government's main goal is the protection of individual liberty and rights of its people.</p> <p>The government is fairly elected by the people and is expected to serve the people.</p>	<p>A system where the economy is KING!</p> <p>Businesses are more free of government control. Large businesses may influence government policy. Easier for a poor man to move up the class system if he works hard and is successful .</p>	<p>A system with high level of government control as government know what's best for the people.</p> <p>Big business and industries e.g. electricity, rail and post are run by the government</p> <p>A strict class structure that is difficult to move out of.</p>	<p>A system in which one person has complete control over laws and the people.</p> <p>Controls the army, media and even religion. Doesn't have to be elected.</p> <p>Rules as a DICTATOR</p>
					

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Understanding The Political Spectrum

Option: write up a summary

 **Mission:** to complete the political ideology table. (note most countries have elements of several ideologies within them)

LEFT WING

CENTRE

RIGHT WING

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Understanding The Political Spectrum

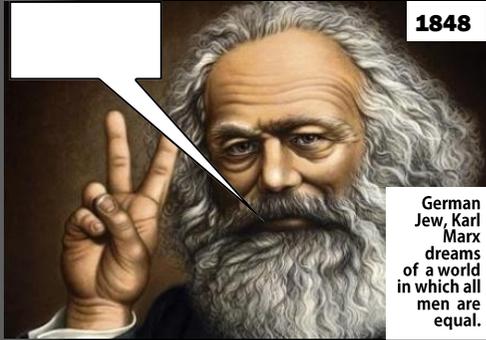
Option: cut and stick jumbled

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The Russian Revolution 1917

Angry at the millions being sent to their deaths in WW1, food shortages and a freezing Russian winter the 'Black Masses' took to the streets in protest.



1848

Tsar Nicholas + Family

German Jew, Karl Marx dreams of a world in which all men are equal.



But... for hundreds of years Russian people has been ruled by powerful right wing rulers. The Romanovs were in power in 1917.

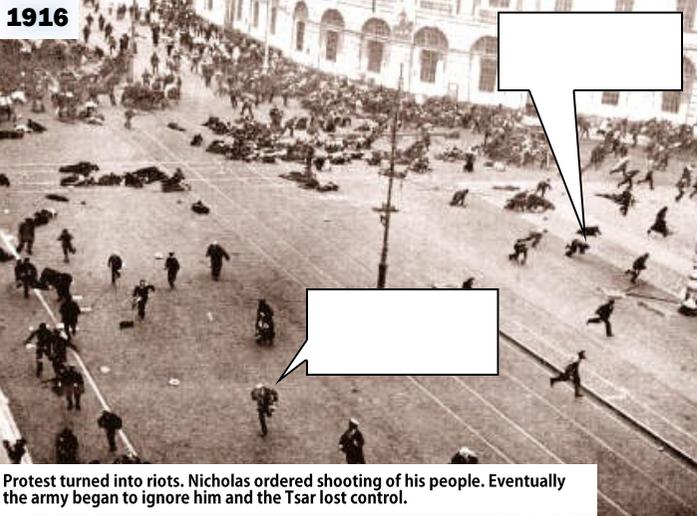


1914

Dead, frozen Russian soldiers in WW1



1916



1916

Protest turned into riots. Nicholas ordered shooting of his people. Eventually the army began to ignore him and the Tsar lost control.



March 1916

Tsar Nicholas is forced to Abdicate = s _ _ _ d _ _

Russia entered a period called Dual Power. This was a government made up of the Upper Classes and the Working classes.

However, Vladimir Lenin returned to Russia to lead the Bolshevik party. He called for a 'Second Revolution' in which the workers would take complete control.

During the October Revolution. The 'Black Masses' once again took to the streets chanting "All power to the Soviets"

Soviets = _____

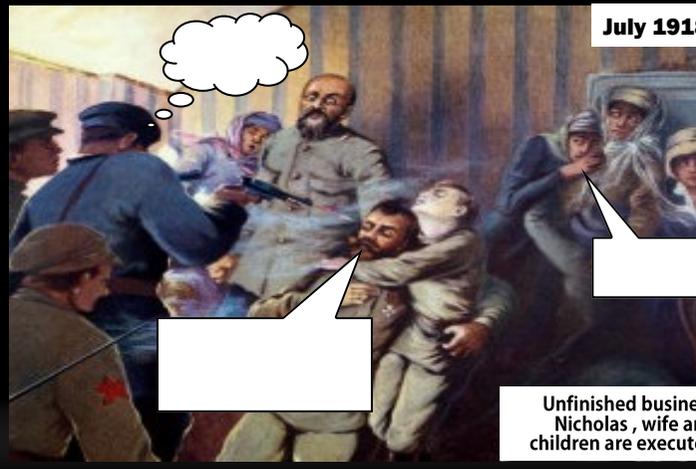


Oct 1917



Oct 1917

Celebrations : the people take to the streets after Lenin declares the revolution is complete. Russia is now called the Soviet Union.



July 1918

Unfinished business Nicholas, wife and children are executed



Communism corrupted.

Not all the Bolsheviks really wanted power for the Soviet people.

Joseph Stalin, the party Secretary began to put plans in place to take control of the Soviet Union.

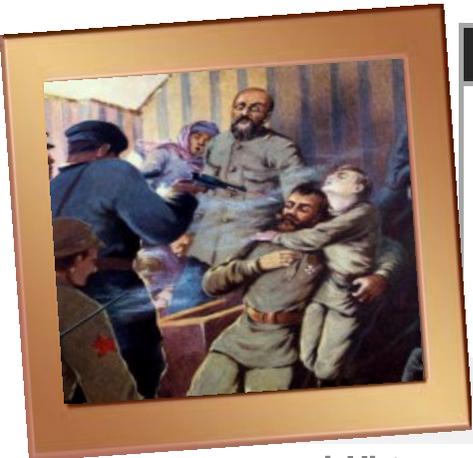
He would achieve this by 1927.



www.icHistory.com

The Execution	Your View	Why?	Class Poll 1	What my partner thinks	Class Poll 2
After the abdication of the Tsar in 1917, he and his family were kept under house arrest. Many Russians wanted Nicholas restored to power. In 1918, Nicholas, wife and children were executed. The Bolsheviks were justified in doing this.	I Agree		Agree		Agree
	<input checked="" type="radio"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	I Disagree		Disagree		Disagree
	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

For hundreds of years the Russian people were ruled by rich, powerful royal families such as the Romanovs. Under Tsar Nichols they had suffered from famines and he has sent millions to their deaths in WW1. He also broke promises to give the people more control.



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Animal Farm Part 1: Old Major's Dream.

Discover: the details of Old Major's dream **Explore:** who the characters represent **Skill:** interpretation.

Having again forgotten to feed the animals, a drunk, Mr. Jones, of Manor Farm locked the hen-houses for the night and went to bed. As soon as the lights in the bedroom went out there was movement throughout the rest of the farm. Word had gone round that Old Major, the White boar, had had dream that he wanted to share the other animals. At one end of the barn Old Major was already sat on his bed of straw. He was twelve years old and rather fat, but he had a wise appearance. Before long the animals began to arrive and make themselves comfortable. First came the three dogs, Bluebell, Jessie, and Pincher, then the pigs, who settled down in the straw. The hens perched themselves on the windows, the pigeons fluttered up to the roof, the sheep and cows lay down behind the pigs. Next, the two cart-horses, Boxer and Clover, entered walking slowly and setting down their big hairy hoofs with care should be some small animal be hidden in the straw. Clover was a stout motherly mare approaching middle life. Boxer was an enormous beast, nearly eighteen hands high, and as strong as any two ordinary horses put together. A white stripe down his nose gave him a somewhat stupid appearance. It was true he was not the smartest of animals but he was respected for his honest character and tremendous powers of work.

Old Major began. "Comrades, I shall not be with you for much longer but before I die and I wish to speak to you. Now, comrades, what is the nature of this life of ours? Our lives are miserable, laborious, and short. We are born, we are given just so much food as will keep the breath in our bodies, are forced to work to the last atom of our strength. The very instant that our usefulness has come to an end we are killed with hideous cruelty. The life of an animal is misery and slavery: that is the plain truth. Is it because this land of ours is so poor that it cannot afford a decent life to those who live upon it? No, comrades, a thousand times no! The soil of England is fertile, its climate is good. Why then do we continue in this miserable condition? Because nearly the whole of the produce of our labour is stolen from us by human beings. There, comrades, is the answer to all our problems. It is summed up in a single word...Man. Man is the only real enemy we have. Remove Man from the scene, and the root cause of hunger and overwork is abolished for ever. I am one of the lucky ones. I am twelve years old and have had over four hundred children. But no animal escapes the cruel knife in the end. You young porkers who are sitting in front of me, every one of you will scream your lives out within a year. To that horror we all must come : cows, pigs, hens, sheep, everyone. Even you horses and the dogs have no better fate. Boxer, the very day that those great muscles of yours lose their power, Jones will cut your throat and boil you down for the foxhounds. As for the dogs, when they grow old and toothless, Jones ties a brick round their necks and drowns them in the nearest pond. Is it not clear, then, comrades, that all the evils of this life of ours spring from the tyranny of human beings? Only get rid of Man, and the produce of our labour would be our own. Man serves the interests of no creature except himself".

While Major was speaking four large rats had crept out of their holes and were sitting on their hindquarters, listening to him. The dogs had suddenly caught sight of them, and it was only by a swift dash for their holes that the rats saved their lives. Major raised his trotter for silence. "Comrades," he said, "here is a point that must be settled. The wild creatures, such as rats and rabbits--are they our friends or our enemies? Let us put it to the vote. I propose this question to the meeting: Are rats comrades?" The vote was taken at once, and it was agreed by an overwhelming majority that rats were comrades. There were only four dissentients, the three dogs and the cat, who was afterwards discovered to have voted on both sides. Major continued: "I have little more to say. I merely repeat, remember always your duty of enmity towards Man and all his ways. Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy. Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend. No animal must ever kill any other animal. All animals are equal".

 **Mr Jones:**
Farm Owner  

 **Old Major:**
The White Boar  

 **Major's Idea**
'Animalism'  

 **The Animals**  

 **Boxer**
The Plough Horse  

 **The Rats**  

Animal Farm Part 2: The Animals Strike Back.

Discover : the fate of Mr Jones **Skill**: making predictions and interpretations.

Three nights later old Major died peacefully in his sleep. His body was buried at the foot of the orchard. This was early in March. During the next three months there was much secret activity. Major's speech had given the more intelligent animals on the farm a completely new outlook on life. The work of teaching and organising the others fell naturally upon the pigs, who were generally recognised as being the cleverest of the animals. Pre-eminent among the pigs were two young boars named Snowball and Napoleon, whom Mr. Jones was breeding up for sale. They had simplified Old Major's teachings into a complete system of thought, to which they gave the name of Animalism. Several nights a week, after Mr. Jones was asleep, they held secret meetings in the barn and explained the principles of Animalism to the others. The stupidest questions of all were asked by Mollie, the white horse. The very first question she asked Snowball was: "Will there still be sugar after the Rebellion?" "No," said Snowball firmly. "We. You will have all the oats and hay you want." "And shall I still be allowed to wear ribbons in my mane?" asked Mollie. "Comrade," said Snowball, "those ribbons that you are so devoted to are the badge of slavery. Can you not understand that liberty is worth more than ribbons?" Mollie agreed, but she did not sound very convinced (sure).

The pigs had an even harder struggle to counteract (fight against) the lies put about by Moses, the tame raven. Moses, who was Mr. Jones's special pet, was a spy and a tale-bearer, but he was also a clever talker. He claimed to know of the existence of a mysterious country called Sugarcandy Mountain, to which all animals went when they died. It was situated somewhere up in the sky, a little distance beyond the clouds, Moses said. In Sugarcandy Mountain it was Sunday seven days a week, clover was in season all the year round, and lump sugar and linseed cake grew on the hedges. The animals hated Moses because he told tales and did no work, but some of them believed in Sugarcandy Mountain, and the pigs had to argue very hard to persuade them that there was no such place.

Now, as it turned out, the Rebellion was achieved much earlier and more easily than anyone had expected. Mr Jones spent whole days at a time he sitting chair in the kitchen, reading the newspapers, drinking, and occasionally feeding Moses on crusts of bread soaked in beer. June came and the hay was almost ready for cutting. On Midsummer's Eve, which was a Saturday, Mr. Jones went into Willingdon and got so drunk at the pub that he did not come back till midday on Sunday. When Mr. Jones got back he immediately went to sleep on the drawing-room sofa with the newspaper over his face, so that when evening came, the animals were still unfed. At last they could stand it no longer. One of the cows broke in the door of the store-shed with her horn and all the animals began to help themselves from the food bins. It was just then that Mr. Jones woke up. The next moment he was in the store-shed with whip in hands, lashing out in all directions. This was more than the hungry animals could take. As one, though nothing of the kind had been planned beforehand, they attacked him. Jones found himself being butted and kicked from all sides. The situation was quite out of his control. He had never seen animals behave like this before, and this sudden uprising of creatures whom he was used to thrashing and maltreating just as he chose, frightened them almost out of their wits. After only a moment or two he gave up trying to defend himself. The animals chased Jones out on to the road and slammed the five-barred gate behind them. And so, almost before they knew what was happening, the Rebellion had been successfully carried through: Jones was expelled, and the Manor Farm was theirs.

For the first few minutes the animals could hardly believe in their good fortune. Their first act was to run around the boundaries of the farm, as though to make quite sure that no human was hiding anywhere upon it; then they raced back to the farm buildings to wipe out the last traces of Jones's hated reign. The harness-room at the end of the stables was broken open; the bits, the nose-rings, the dog-chains, the cruel knives with which Mr. Jones had been used to castrate the pigs and lambs, were all flung down the well. The next day they woke at dawn as usual, and suddenly remembering the glorious thing that had happened, they all raced out into the pasture together. Yes, it was theirs--everything that they could see was theirs! In the ecstasy of that thought they gambolled round and round, they hurled themselves into the air in great leaps of excitement. They rolled in the dew, they cropped mouthfuls of the sweet summer grass.

..... the pigs now revealed that during the past three months they had taught themselves to read and write from an old spelling book which had belonged to Mr. Jones's children "Now, comrades," cried Snowball, Let us make it a point of honour to get in the harvest more quickly than Jones and his men could do." But at this moment the three cows, who had seemed uneasy for some time past, set up a loud lowing. They had not been milked for twenty-four hours, and their udders were almost bursting. After a little thought, the pigs sent for buckets and milked the cows fairly successfully, their trotters being well adapted to this task. Soon there were five buckets of frothing creamy milk at which many of the animals looked with considerable interest. "What is going to happen to all that milk?" said someone. "Jones used sometimes to mix some of it in our mash," said one of the hens. "Never mind the milk, comrades!" cried Napoleon, placing himself in front of the buckets. "That will be attended to. The harvest is more important. Comrade Snowball will lead the way. I shall follow in a few minutes. Forward, comrades! The hay is waiting."

The animals went down to the hayfield to begin the harvest, and when they came back in the evening it was noticed that the milk had disappeared.

	Moses' Lies		
	Sugarcandy Mountain		
	The Attack On Mr Jones		
	Snowball		
	Napoleon		
	The Milk		

**What do you think happened to the milk?
 What does this suggest about the future of the farm?
 Create a five point summary for the rest of Animal Farm
 Read George Orwell's Animal Farm?**

The Cold War Origins

The 'Seeds of Conflict' up to 1945

Tsar Nicholas executed: 1918.

By the Bolsheviks:
He was the cousin of British King

Supporting the Whites 1918-21

Br and Fr support the Whites in the Russian Civil War

Loans 1930s

The Soviets refuse to pay back the loans of previous Russian governments

- Blame Soviets
- Blame West
- No Blame

The Warsaw Uprising 1944

The Soviet army stood by and refused to help the Poles against Germany

Cominterns formed

Soviets encourage communist groups to revolt around the world.

Lenin, 1919

"It is inconceivable the Soviets should continue to exist side by side with imperialist states"

Appeasement 1938

Stalin unhappy with Britain allowing Germany to strengthen

Delayed Second Front WW2 1944

Stalin was angry that Britain and the USA took so long to attack Germany

Karl Marx :1848

Teaches of a state where all people are equal.

1917: Russian Revolution.

The Bolsheviks led by Lenin oust Russian Tsar, Nicholas

Nazi-Soviet Pact 1939

Stalin signs a pact with Hitler. This angers the west.

1941-Harry Truman

US V President.
'if Russia is winning we ought to support Germany'

Mass Grave Found 1943

10 000 Polish soldiers found dead. Soviets responsible.

The Origins of the Cold War: up to 1945.

 **Mission:** to decide which side was more to blame for the start of the Cold War by 1945.

	The 'West'	The 'East'	Sort
Categorise the words in the 'sort' column into this row.			
Differences in Ideology (add from previous page)			The USA USSR Britain Red France Lenin Stalin Comintern Truman Karl Marx Communist Soviets Capitalist Democratic Autocratic Cominform Left Wing Liberal NATO Comecon
Mistrust + Paranoia (add from previous page and knowledge)			
Actions of the Soviets (add from previous page and knowledge)			
Actions of the West (add from previous page and knowledge)			
Rhetoric (add from previous and Know			
Blame % (circle)	10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100	10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100	

Yalta and Potsdam Conferences

Mission: to understand the agreement and disagreements at these conferences



Agreements at Yalta: February 1945

Agreements at Potsdam: August 1945

Disagreements at Potsdam: Aug 1945

Yalta and Potsdam Conferences

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Agreements at Yalta: February 1945		
	Germany to be divided into four zones.	
	Reparations to be set at 20 billion USD. Soviets get half.	
	United nations to be created. Soviets agree as a permanent member with power of veto.	
	Democratic elections as soon as possible in Eastern Europe	
	Stalin to help fight Japan once Germany was defeated	
Agreements at Potsdam: August 1945		
	Berlin also to be divided into four zones—each country to take reparations from their zone.	
	Nazi party banned and its leaders to be put on trial for war crimes.	
	Poland to become a 'Soviet sphere of influence'	
Disagreements at Potsdam: Aug 1945		
	Stalin wanted German crushed - Truman strongly disagreed.	
	Stalin had ignored the promise for fair elections thus angering Truman.	
	Truman did not want Soviet support fighting Japan or handing over any influence to the USSR	

Source Skills: Useful?

 **Discover:** how to judge the usefulness of a source using COP

	You may tick both	Useful	Not
C	Content Think about what the source reveals. Is this useful to us a historians? Note: an unreliable source CAN be useful as it helps us understand its purpose.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O	Origin who created or published the source and when / where was it made. Is this useful in helping you understand a certain viewpoint or perspective?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
P	Purpose is the why or motive behind the source. Is understanding the motive useful in helping you understand more about events at the time or opinions since? Is it propaganda?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



A photograph taken at the Potsdam Conference: Germany, 1945

How useful is source E?

Introduction: Source E is *not useful / somewhat useful / very useful.*

Content 1: is the content useful? - consider reliability

Content 2: anything else useful about content apart from reliability?

Origin: is the (who, when, where) useful ?

Purpose: is the motive or reason useful ?

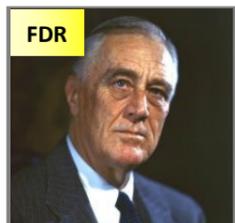
Yalta Conference: 19 __ __

Where is Yalta?

Main aim at Yalta?



What was the military situation at that time?



Main Aims:

Quote / source:



Main Aims:

Quote / source:



Main Aims:

Quote / source:

Agreements + Disagreements at Yalta (use image clues to help you)

					One more agreement or disagreement						
The Soviets would assist in the Pacific war against Japan											
Agree : Disagree	Agree : Disagree	Agree : Disagree	Agree : Disagree	Agree : Disagree	Agree : Disagree						
Failure	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Success

What changed between Yalta and Potsdam?

Change of leaders
(Explain importance)

The USA had used the atomic bomb
(Explain importance)

USSR had created a 'buffer zone'
(Explain importance)

Potsdam Conf: 19 __ __

Where is Potsdam?

Main aim at Potsdam?



What was the military situation at that time?

Main Aims:

Quote / source:



Main Aims:

Quote / source:



Main Aims:

Quote / source:



Agreements + Disagreements at Potsdam (use image clues to help you)

					Complete one more agreement or disagreement						
Agree : Disagree											
Failure	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Success

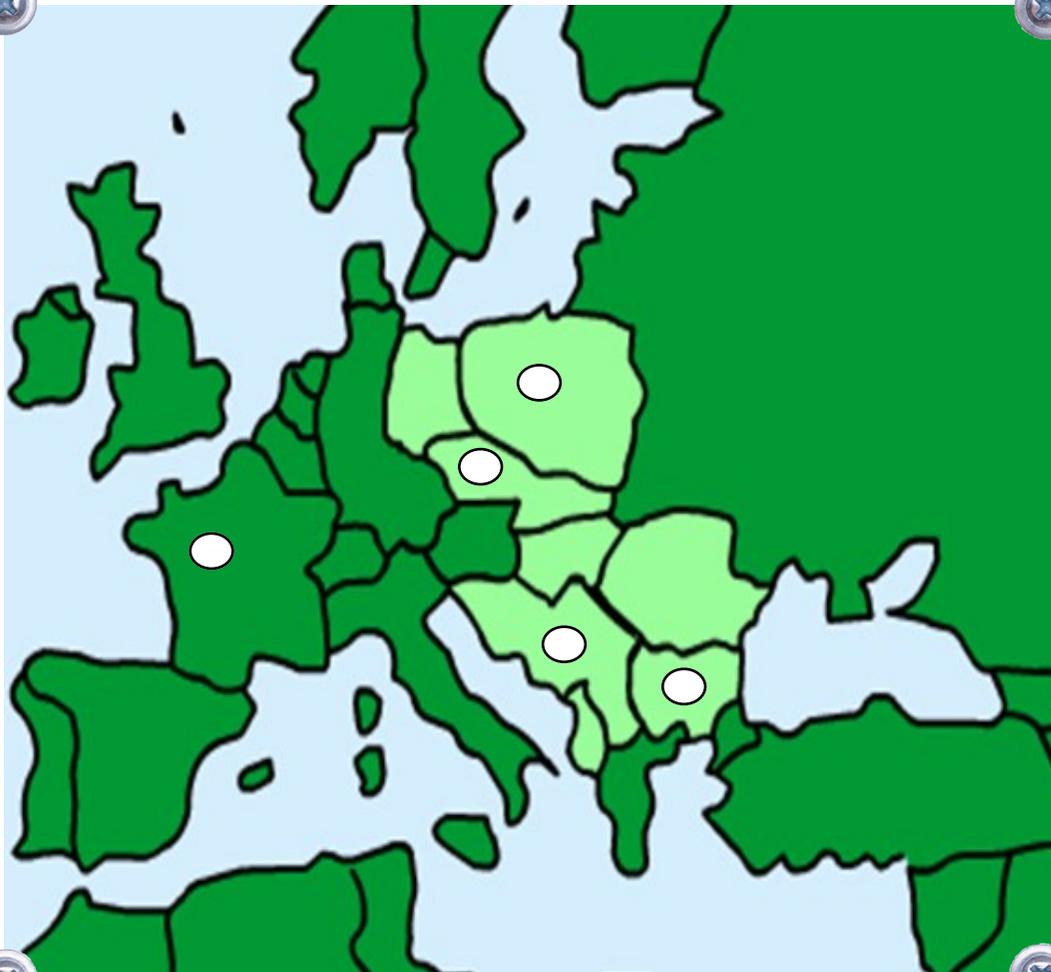
The USSR Gains Control of Eastern Europe: 1945 - 48

 **Discover:** how Stalin took control of Eastern Europe **Explore:** the role of Cominform **Skill:** knowledge, categorisation and organisation.



<input type="radio"/> Poland	Date:
Who took over:	
Reports to:	
Previous leadership fate:	
Gov't type: Left Wing : Centre : Right Wing	

<input type="radio"/> Czechoslovakia	Date:
Who took over:	
Reports to:	
Previous leadership fate:	
Gov't type: Left Wing : Centre : Right Wing	



<input type="radio"/> Bulgaria	Date :
Who took over:	
Reports to:	
Previous leadership fate:	
Gov't type: Left Wing : Centre : Right Wing	



<input type="radio"/> Romania	Date :
Who took over:	
Reports to:	
Previous leadership fate:	
Gov't type : Left Wing : Centre : Right Wing	



<input type="radio"/> France
What is Cominform:
Why didn't France ban its Comintern ?



Why did USA / USSR relations break down by 1945-46.

Discover: what caused the eventual breakdown of relations **Explore:** the start of the Cold War **Skill:** evaluation.

During the Second World War, The Soviet Union, Britain, France and the USA had fought a common enemy, Hitler. However, with Hitler gone and Germany defeated both sides, East and West squared off against each other across the European playing field. Would this war time alliance of necessity hold up now that Hitler and Germany was out the way? The simple answer is no!

3 reasons why USA / USSR relations broke down by 1946

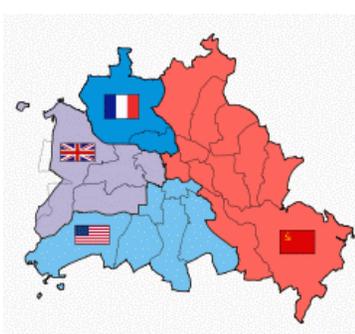
Disagreements at Potsdam



Evaluation / link : this caused a breakdown because...

The Merging of Zones

At Yalta it had been agreed that Berlin would be divided into four Zones. The USA, Britain, France and the USSR controlled one each. The West began to rebuild their zones.



Evaluation / link : this caused a breakdown because...

Soviet Influence: Eastern Bloc

Stalin claimed he wanted a 'buffer zone' to keep the USSR safe from future German attack. From 1945 he made sure 'friendly' communist states were set up under Soviet -influence.



Evaluation / link : this caused a breakdown because...

The Start of The Cold War ?

The Long Telegram

In 1946, the US Ambassador in Moscow, Kennan sent a telegram back to the US. He observed:

- 1: Stalin wanted to destroy the American way of life
- 2: Russia was the greatest threat the US has ever faced.
- 3: The Soviets must be stopped.
- 4: This can be done without going to war.
- 5: Making people happy and free was the way to do it



In March 1946, Winston Churchill gave his "iron curtain" speech to the Americans warning them about the USSR. Write in a key quote from the speech above.

'Mr Churchill has called for a war on the USSR.'

Stalin, writing in the Russian newspaper *Pravda* in March 1946.



The Cartoon About A Man Looking Under A Fence

 **Know:** how to identify the main features of a cartoon **Understand:** how to interpret these features **Skill:** cartoon analysis + evaluation.



By the British Cartoonist Illingworth, published in the Daily Mail, 6th March, 1946.

Message of the cartoon (write this AFTER completing DEC process)

Describe the main features of the cartoon.

-
-
-
-
-
-

Explain what each of these features means / represents

-
-
-
-
-
-

Context: what historical event is this cartoon about?

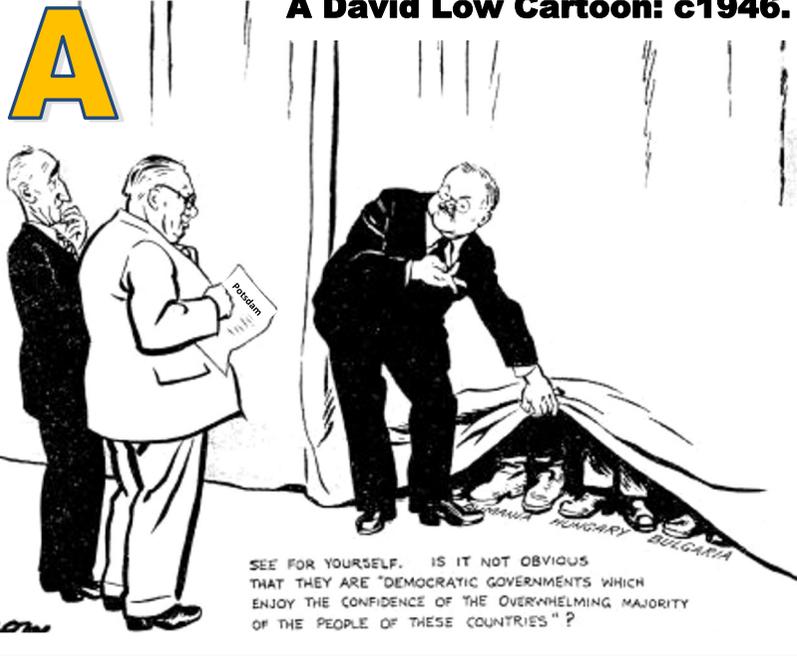
Reliable or Not? (Circle a score below)

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable

Skill: Comparing Cartoons

 Task: to compare two cartoons use 'COP'.

A David Low Cartoon: c1946.



B

By the British Cartoonist Illingworth, published in the Daily Mail newspaper.

6th March, 1946.

How similar are sources A and B ?

Introduction: the sources are not similar, somewhat similar, largely similar.

Content 1: (what it shows) The MAIN messages are / are not similar. 

Content 2: (what it shows) The sub-message are / are not similar. 

Origin: is the (who, when, where) are / are not similar. 

Purpose: (why/ motive) the motives are / are not similar. 

The American Response to Soviet Expansion: Greece.

Discover: why the USA supported the Greek monarchists **Explore:** the importance of the Truman Doctrine **Skill:** source evaluation.



What was happening in Greece? (highlight the circle on the map to identify Greece)

As you can have learned, _____ had taken control of much of eastern Europe after WW2. These 'Eastern _____' countries essentially became _____ states ruled from _____ (the capital of the USSR). Hence, many were unwillingly forced into communist rule. _____ was the only country in Eastern Europe not yet part of the Eastern _____. After the _____ left in 1944 two groups wanted power. On the left, _____, wanted Greece to join the Soviet Bloc, while on the right, _____ aimed for a return of Royal family. The monarchists had been aided by _____ who had sent troops there in 1945 to 'keep order'. The situation descended into civil war by 1946, Britain, weak from war, told the USA it could not _____ to keep its soldiers there. It seemed Greece would also _____ under _____'s grip.

Stalin	Bloc x 2	Fall	Communists	Greece	Afford
Puppet	Nazis	Moscow	Stalin	Monarchists	Britain

The Truman Doctrine : March 1947 .

In response to Britain's announcement that she would have to remove troops from Greece, the USA sent aid to help Britain pay to keep them there. However, the US President, Harry Truman, wanted to do more. In March, 1947, he gave a speech to the US Congress. This speech would later be termed the Truman Doctrine.

Summarise the Truman Doctrine:

- 1: _____
- 2: _____
- 3: _____
- 4: _____

Why was this Truman Doctrine significant?

- 1: _____
- 2: _____
- 3: _____
- 4: _____

Marshall Aid : June 1947 .

In June, 1947, the US foreign secretary, George Marshall travelled to Europe. He was shocked at the damage and devastation he saw as a result of WW2. He believed every country in Europe was so poor it was in danger of falling to communism. He felt that US financial aid was needed thus '**Marshall Aid**' was authorised.,, \$13 billion dollars given freely to European countries. Winston Churchill described Marshall Aid as...'*The most unselfish act in history*'. Do you agree with Churchill's view?

Yes: No : _____

The Soviet Response.

In theory, Marshall Aid was available to all war torn countries but in reality communist states were not given money. Regardless, Stalin saw this aid as an attack on communism. His foreign minister, Molotov, described Marshall Aid as '**Dollar imperialism.**' Communist countries were told to reject any help, instead offered his own economic solution: This was called **Comecon.**

Greece 1944 -1950 : a timeline.

1941		The Nazis Invade Greece
1944		
1945		
1945		
1946		
1947		
1947		
1947		
1947		
1947		
1950		The Monarchists Victorious

“The peoples of a number of countries of the world have recently had totalitarian regimes forced upon them in violation of the Yalta agreement... now, every nation must choose between alternative ways of life. One way is based upon the will of the majority, free elections, freedom of speech and freedom from political oppression. The second way of life is based upon the will of a minority forcibly imposed upon the majority. It relies upon terror, a controlled press and radio; fixed elections, and the suppression of personal freedoms. I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation. I believe that our help should be primarily economic and financial . If we falter in our leadership, we may endanger the peace of the world -- and we shall surely endanger the welfare of our own nation. Great responsibilities have been placed upon us by the swift movement of events. I therefore ask the Congress to provide authority for assistance to Greece and Turkey in the amount of \$400,000,000 while they repair the damages of war. It is necessary only to glance at a map to realize that the survival and integrity of the Greek nation are of grave importance in a much wider situation. Confusion and disorder might well spread throughout the entire Middle East. The effect will be far reaching to the west as well as to the east.”

US President Harry Truman in a speech to the US Congress.

12th March 1947.

(Edited)

The American Response to Soviet Expansion: Greece.

Discover: why the USA supported the Greek monarchists **Explore:** the importance of the Truman Doctrine **Skill:** source evaluation.



What was happening in Greece? (highlight Greece on the map)

As you can have learned, **Stalin** had taken control of much of eastern Europe after WW2. These 'Eastern **Bloc**' countries essentially became **puppet** states ruled from **Moscow** (the capital of the USSR). Hence, many were unwillingly forced into communist rule. **Greece** was the only country in Eastern Europe not yet part of the Eastern **Bloc**. After the **Nazis** left in 1944 two groups wanted power. On the left, **communists**, wanted Greece to join the Soviet Bloc, while on the right, **Monarchists** aimed for a return of Royal family. The monarchists had been aided by **Britain** who had sent troops there in 1945 to 'keep order'. The situation descended into civil war by 1946, Britain, also weak from war, told the USA it could not **afford** to keep its soldiers there. It seemed Greece would also **fall** under **Stalin's** grip.

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Summarise the Truman Doctrine:

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- 2: _____
- 3: _____
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Greece 1944 -1950 : a timeline.

1941		The Nazis Invade Greece
1944		Nazi Troops Leave Greece
1945		The End Of WW2
1945		British Troops Arrive
1946		The Greek Civil War Begins
1947		British Troops To Leave?
1947		USA Funds The British Army
1947		The 'Truman Doctrine'
1947		Marshall Aid begins
1947		Stalin Blocks Marshall Aid
1950		The Monarchists Victorious

The Reaction of the USA to Soviet Expansion c 1947

 **Mission:** to analyse, evaluate and compare historical sources to find out how the USA responded to Stalin's creation the Eastern Bloc.



A *"The peoples of a number of countries of the world have recently had totalitarian regimes forced upon them in violation of the Yalta agreement ... now, every nation must choose between alternative ways of life. One way is based upon the will of the majority, free elections, freedom of speech and freedom from political oppression. The second way of life is based upon the will of a minority forcibly imposed upon the majority. It relies upon terror, a controlled press and radio; fixed elections, and the suppression of personal freedoms. I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation. I believe that our help should be primarily economic and financial . If we falter in our leadership, we may endanger the peace of the world -- and we shall surely endanger the welfare of our own nation. Great responsibilities have been placed upon us by the swift movement of events. I therefore ask the Congress to provide authority for assistance to Greece and Turkey in the amount of \$400,000,000 while they repair the damages of war. It is necessary only to glance at a map to realize that the survival and integrity of the Greek nation are of grave importance in a much wider situation. Confusion and disorder might well spread throughout the entire Middle East. The effect will be far reaching to the west as well as to the east."*

US President Harry Truman in a speech to the US Congress, 12th March 1947. (Edited)

‘On the one hand Marshal Aid was an extremely generous act by the American people. On the other, it was motivated by American self-interest. They wanted to create new markets for American good. The Americans also remembered the disastrous effects of the Depression and wanted to do all it could to prevent another worldwide slump. Stalin viewed Marshall Aid with suspicion . After expressing some initial interest he refused to have anything to do with it. He also forbade any of the Eastern bloc states to apply for Marshall Aid. Stalin’s view was that the anti-communist aims behind Marshall Aid would weaken his hold on Eastern Europe. He also felt that the USA was trying to dominate by making countries reliant on the US dollar.’

Historian Ben Walsh, Modern World History.

‘The ruling gang of American imperialists has taken the path of open expansion, of enslaving weakened capitalist countries. It has hatched new war plans against the Soviet Union. Imitating Hitler, the new aggressors are using blackmail.’

GM Malenkov, a Soviet politician, speaking in 1947 about the Marshall Plan. Andrei Zhdanov echoed this opinion.



Source Skills 1 - Analysis (a careful study)

 **Mission:** to understand the basic Content and Origins of source A

Study Source **A**

/ 15

Who created the source: _____

What is their job, role or position: _____

Where is the person who made the source from: _____

Who is it for / to / audience: _____

When was the source created (year) _____ this is in the _____ century

When (tick 2): BCE CE AND BC AD

When / type of source (tick 1): Primary Contemporary Secondary Tertiary

What / type of source: letter, speech, diary, other: _____

What does the source say: (Summarise in your own words rather than copy out lines)

1. The **main** point of the source is: _____

2. The source also tells says: _____

3. Furthermore, _____

4. _____

What: is the overall TONE of the source. (add one word / emotion to show how the 'author' feels)

Source Skills 2 - Evaluation (testing for reliability)



Mission: to evaluate the source A



- **Content** *What the source says*
- **Origin** *Who, when, where*
- **Purpose** *Why, motive, reason*

Now that you have analysed source A you are going to evaluate source A.

Analysis = to study the source very carefully.

Evaluation = to judge the source and decide if it is reliable or not.

Now use the COP method to evaluate (judge) if the source is more reliable or unreliable.

	C O N T E N T	O R I G I N	W H E N	P U R P O S E		
Unreliable	What Uses opinions One sided Strong Language Emotional Confused Boasts Exaggerates Subjective Disrespectful	Reliable Uses facts Balanced Softer Language Calm Clear Modest Understates Objective Respectful	Who Could the person know things others do not? Does the person have an important job or role? Is the person trustworthy or do they have a good character or reputation? Could the 'audience' influence what is said or written?	When Primary sources from a good eyewitness may be truthful, <u>but</u> they can also be confused or emotional. Primary sources may be recorded a long time after the event so the person may have forgotten some details. Secondary sources may get changed over time. The person was not there, <u>but</u> they can be written with less emotion and using more information not available at the time.	Where Where a person comes from may influence the reliability of a source. For example, a German in 1942 may be biased towards a Jewish person. Think national, regional or political bias.	Why Does the person have <u>motive</u> or a reason to lie? Does the person have a reason to tell the truth? Could it be propaganda and / or persuasion?

Study Source **A** For 'point' use a full sentence E.G. ' *The source content may / may not be reliable* ' / 10

● **Content:** is what it says. Look for 'bias indicators' e.g. *opinion*, exaggerates to decide if reliable or not?

Point: _____

Explain: _____

Evidence from source " _____ "

● **Origin:** choose one of or combination of who, when and where. Reliable or not ?

Point: _____

Explain: _____

● **Purpose:** consider the motive or the 'why' the source was created. Reliable or not ?

Point: _____

Explain: _____

Another reason for OR against reliability? Is the source corroborated by sources B,C and D ?

Finally, give source A an overall judgement for its reliability by circling below.

Unreliable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Reliable	<input type="checkbox"/>
------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----------	--------------------------

Eight Propaganda Devices

 **Mission:** to understand some of the more common propaganda techniques.

Generality



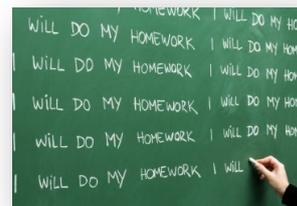
Symbolism



Plain Folk



Testimonial



Repetition



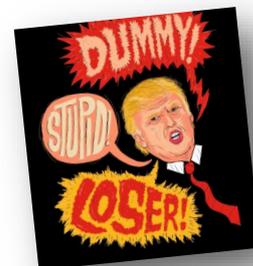
Name Calling



Card Stacking



Bandwagon



Giving only one side - good or bad

Connecting to a famous person or positive image

To present as being 'just like you'

To use strong words and or hyperbole

Rerun, replay, rebroadcast again and again

The use of flags, banners, logos, uniforms, songs and tunes

To attack verbally and criticise the enemy

Follow because everyone else is doing it

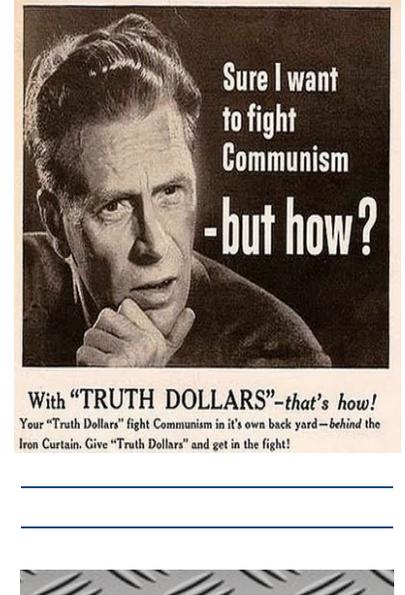
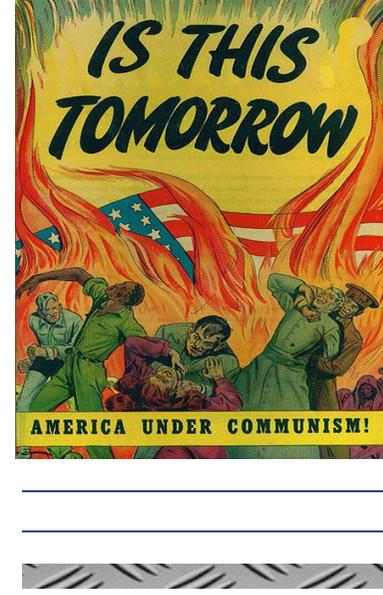
Word	Definition	Translate / Similar
Generality		E _ _ _ _ _
Symbolism		B _ _ _ _ _
Card Stacking		
Name Calling		
Repetition		
Bandwagon		
Testimonial		
Plain Folk		

Response to Soviet Expansion: American propaganda.

Discover: examples of American propaganda **Explore:** how it was designed to influence people **Skill:** interpretation.

The US government both feared and distrusted communism. After the 'iron curtain descended' both the Americans and the Soviets used propaganda to gain support and show that their way of life was the best. 1: Look at the following examples of US propaganda - for the 'Four Freedoms' poster insert what you think the four freedoms are. 2: Name a 'propaganda device' for each of the other propaganda examples 3: Complete a propaganda design of your own.

The Four Freedoms



The Berlin Blockade 1948—49: the Cold War heats up.

Discover: what the Berlin blockade was **Explore:** the consequences of the Berlin Blockade **Skill:** vocab + language development, S.P.A.G.

											
Past tense	Thinkin' Hat	Guess	Investigate	Choose	Judge	Unscramble	Meaning	Fix Errors	Thesaurus	Question	Review



Map 1: Germany, 1945.

Map 1 shows the divide of Germany after the Potsdam Conference in 1945.
 1: Find and highlight Berlin
 2: Which zone was Berlin in?
 A: _____ 

In 1947, Britain and France merge their zones. This is called Bizonia. Stalin is angry as he did not want Germany, or Europe to become strong again.
 1: _____ 2: _____ 3: _____ 

Stalin was also angry with the USA and the M _____ P _____. It was felt the USA was trying to gain influence in Eastern Europe using 'D _____ I _____.'



Map 2: Berlin, 1945.

Map 2 shows the divide of the German capital Berlin. Who was better placed to control ALL of it?
 1: The USA + Truman
 2: The USSR + Stalin 

Imagine you are Stalin—you want to control all of Berlin. How will you do this?

 _____ 

What did Stalin actually do?

 _____ 



President H Truman

Imagine you are Truman: will you?
 A: Appear: abandon West Berlin.
 B: Challenge: support West Berlin.
 Why: _____ 

Truman decided to challenge Stalin. You are Truman. How would you save Berlin?

 _____ 

What did Truman actually do?

 _____ 



Will Stalin shoot?

Truman's action left the next move to Stalin. The world waited to see if he would be bold enough to shoot down the planes flying over British territory.
 1: _____ 2: _____ 3: _____ 

Stalin **did** : **did not** order the shooting down of p _____. Over the next few months food, c _____ and supplies were dropped into _____ Berlin.
 Stalin's blockade had _____. 

4 consequences of the Berlin Blockade
 1: _____
 2: _____
 3: _____
 4: _____ 

Reasons for the blockade

Why Stalin was angry?

Stalin's Actions



The Berlin Blockade - 1948



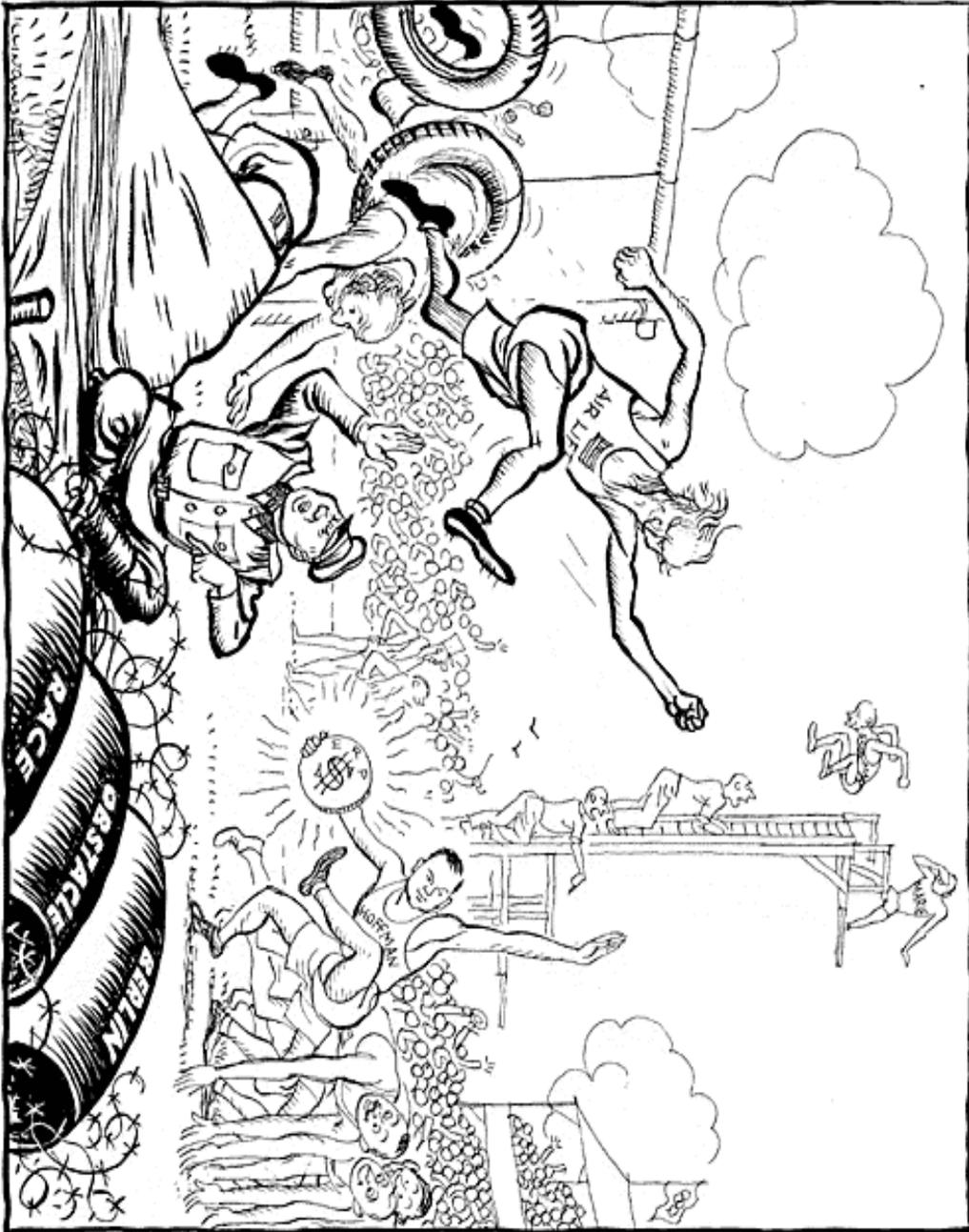
How it ended?

Other information

Who came out on top?

The Cartoon About The Olympic Games

Know: how to identify the main features of a cartoon **Understand:** how to interpret these features **Skill:** cartoon analysis and evaluation.



Message of the cartoon (write this AFTER completing DEC process)

Describe the main features of the cartoon.

-
-
-
-
-
-

Explain what each of these features means / represents

-
-
-
-
-
-

Context: what historical event is this cartoon about?

Reliable or Not? (Circle a score below)

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable

Source Skills: Surprising

 **Top tip:** find something to be surprised about.

	You may tick both	Surprised	Not
C	Content Read what is written. Does it say anything unusual or surprising? Is the information corroborated or not? Anything written that is really shocking?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
O	Origin is who created or published the source and when / where was it made. Can we be surprised that this 'person' would say this at this time?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
P	Purpose is the why or motive behind the source. Can this be considered surprising?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

'The crisis was planned in Washington behind a smokescreen of anti-Soviet propaganda. The self-blockade of the Western powers hit the West Berlin population with harshness. The people were freezing and starving. In the Spring of 1949 the USA was forced to yield (surrender)'.

A Soviet View of the Berlin Airlift.
From a Russian History Book, 1974.



Are you surprised by what is written in source G ?

Introduction: Source G is *not surprising / somewhat / very surprising* .

Content 1: is the MAIN point / message surprising ?



Content 2: sub - messages / points surprising ?



Origin: is it surprising given the context ? The who, where and when?

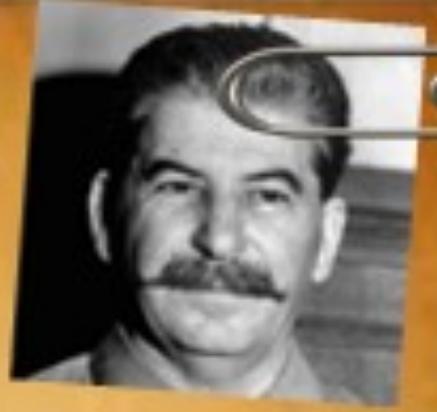


Purpose: is the motive or reason surprising ?



An interview with:

Comrade Stalin.



Agenda: The Berlin Blockade

by interviewer: Comrade

Date: May 12th, 1949.

Comrade Stalin, it is an honour to meet you. Are you well today?

Comrade Stalin, you have tried to cut off West Berlin from the USA and her allies. Is this a reaction to the Marshall Plan?

Are there any other actions of the USA that led you to start this blockade?

With all due respect, it seems the blockade has been unsuccessful and the American are getting supplies to the people of West Berlin. Would you agree?

Can I ask why you don't just have your air force bring down American planes?

Comrade, will you continue with the blockade ?

Do you think this event has been an embarrassment for the Soviet Union?

I have another question comrade Stalin,

Thank you for your answers, I have just one more thing to ask you.

The Cold War Origins: who was to blame?

The Cold War Origins - timeline.

'Seeds of Conflict'

The Communist Manifesto published, 1848.
The Russian Revolution, 1917.
Cominterns founded in non Communist countries, 1918.
USSR Civil War : The West supports the 'whites', 1918-21.
Appeasement : Stalin feels betrayed by the West, 1936-1938.
The Nazi-Soviet Pact ; Stalin makes a deal with Hitler, 1939.

US atomic bomb dropped on Japan - Aug 1945

The A-bomb had been kept secret from Stalin

The Potsdam Conference - July 1945

Many disagreements between West and East

The Eastern Bloc begins to take shape - 1946

Stalin breaks promises made at Yalta

Churchill's Fulton Speech - March, 1946

"An iron curtain has descended"

The Greek Civil War intensifies - 1946

Communist threaten to take power Greece

The Truman Doctrine - March 1947

Truman vows to stand up to communism

The Marshall Plan - June 1947

USA sends aid to non communist countries

The Berlin Blockade Begins - June 1948

Stalin blocks road and rail links to West Berlin

The Berlin Airlift Begins - June 1948

The West flies in supplies to West Berlin

Jan 1949

Comecon set up

April 1949

NATO set up



Discover: four opinions on blame **Explore:** the strength of these arguments **Skill:** forming opinion.



Who was to blame for the Cold War, the USA or the USSR?

It is not easy to pinpoint the exact moment when the Cold War started. Give your view on this using the timeline to the left by highlighting the circle at the point you think the Cold War began. Next, consider 'who' was to blame for the Cold War. Use each of the four views listed below and the sources to help you.

1: Traditional

The USSR was to blame : it was aggressive, broke promises and expanded into eastern Europe.

2: Revisionist

The USA was to blame : it isolated + intimidated Stalin. Its economics aimed to control US interests in Europe.

3: Post Revisionist

No blame: the Cold War was a result of misunderstandings. Neither side really wanted to make an enemy of the other.

4: Post 1991

The Cold War was a clash of ideologies that could not have been prevented. It was inevitable.

The proletariat (working class) the manufacturer, the shopkeeper, the farmer - all these fight against the bourgeoisie (rich)... the Communists the most advanced (best) section of the working-class parties of every country, pushes the immediate aim of the Communists to overthrow of the bourgeois and conquest of political power by the proletariat. In this sense, the theory of the Communists may be summed up in the single sentence: abolition of private property. We have seen above, that the first step in the revolution by the working class is to raise the proletariat to the position of ruling class to win the battle of democracy.

Edited extracts from the Communist Manifesto , by Karl Marx , 1848.

B

A David Low appeasement cartoon - 1938.

Stalin: "What, no chair for me?"



C

D

"It is inconceivable (unthinkable) the Soviets should continue to exist side by side with imperialist states"
Lenin, 1919.

'The atomic bomb did help seed the Cold War. Let's face it, the bomb was not just meant to buckle (beat) Japan into surrender, it was also a political statement towards the Soviet Union. A statement of power towards a nation who practiced a political ideology different from America which was unacceptable to the "free democratic" United States.'

by Michael Hughes, 'Ambassador from Canada ' 2002 Nations. (Sourced from John D Clare. Net)

E**F**

Stalin wanted Russia to rule the world and – like the Terminator – there was no way he was ever going to stop unless someone stopped him. It wasn't just America – the whole free Western World was aware of the threat. And what would life have been like in a world dominated by Stalin? The Communists murdered and imprisoned their own people by the million. They oppressed Muslims and Christians alike. They sent in the tanks to any Iron Curtain country which looked like it wanted to be free. Reagan (a US president) called the Soviet Union 'the evil empire' and he was right. Stalin caused the Cold War; the West was just defending itself.

One viewpoint on who was to blame for the Cold War sourced from JohnDClare.net

G

The Cold War was caused by the conflicting interests of the United States and the USSR and made worse by miscommunication and poor diplomacy. The differences in their cultures led to the breakdown of international order almost achieved in Roosevelt's wartime conferences with Churchill and Stalin. (at Yalta).

H

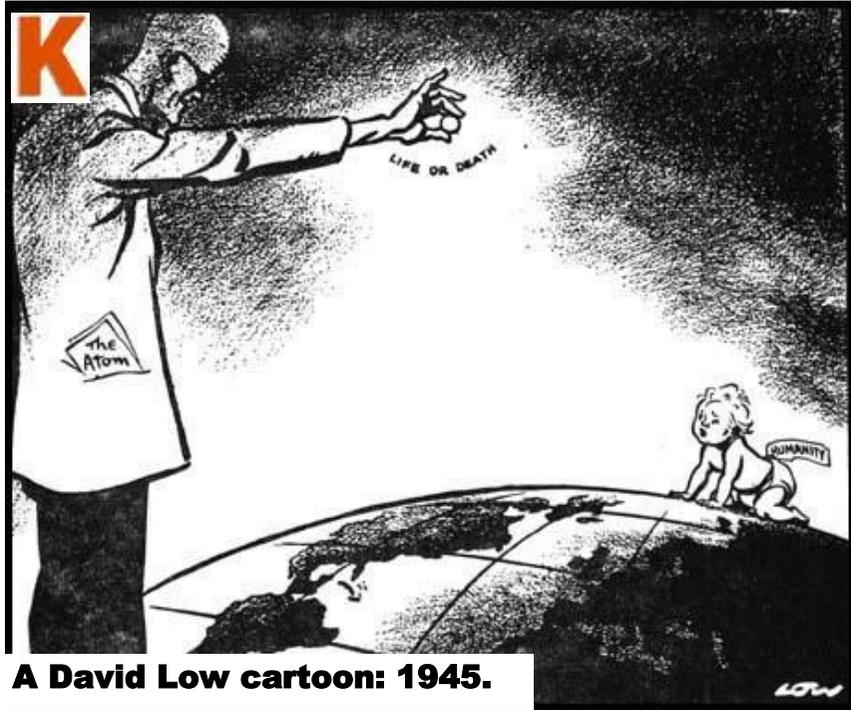
Another opinion about what caused the Cold War: sourced from

"From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent."
Churchill's Iron Curtain Speech : Fulton, Missouri, USA, March, 1946.

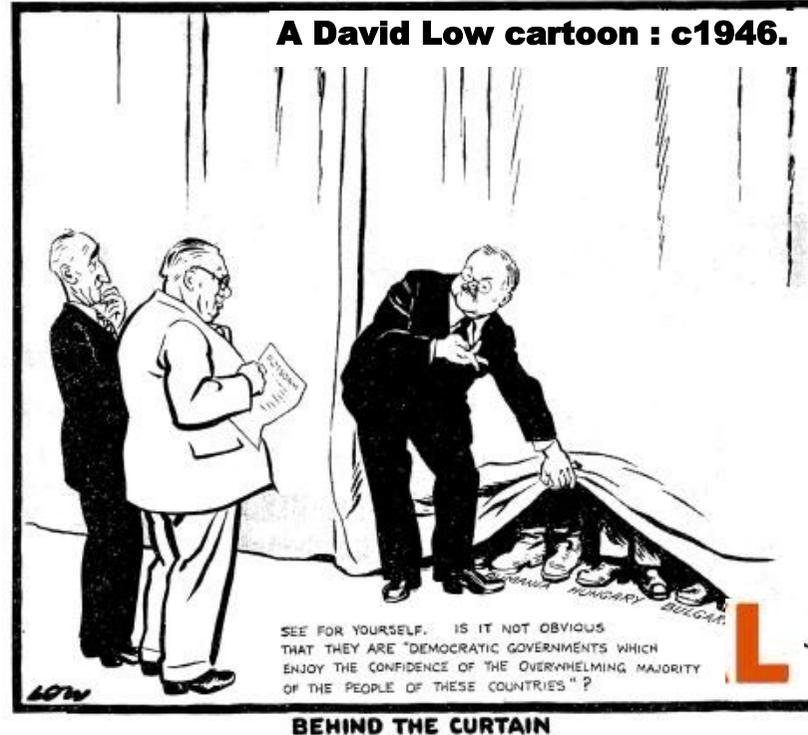
I

Who said that capitalism is meek and mild? Capitalism is by nature aggressive. Businessmen want to dominate the world market, and think it is good to want to do so. After 1946, American businessmen had the American government enthusiastically behind them. And together they set about systematically destroying 'the opposition' – which, in global terms, meant the Soviet Union. It was American capitalism that caused the Cold War, and it had the additional advantage that the Communists (since they used political means to assert themselves) could so easily be made to look oppressive and tyrannical (evil and controlling). They (the USSR) didn't stand a chance

One viewpoint on who was to blame for the Cold War : sourced from JohnDClare.net.



A David Low cartoon: 1945.



A David Low cartoon : c1946.

The Cold War was a fight to the death between two ways of life, one which wanted free trade and democracy, and the other which believed in a government controlled economy and political unity. What made the war so vicious was that both sides – government and peoples – believed, not only that their way was better, but that it was absolutely essential to the future happiness of humanity.

Origin Unknown.

The peoples of a number of countries of the world have recently had totalitarian regimes forced upon them in violation of the Yalta agreement ... now, every nation must choose between alternative ways of life. One way is based upon the will of the majority, free elections, freedom of speech and freedom from political oppression. The second way of life is based upon the will of a minority forcibly imposed upon the majority. It relies upon terror, a controlled press and radio; fixed elections, and the suppression of personal freedoms. I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation. I believe that our help should be primarily through economic and financial. If we falter in our leadership, we may endanger the peace of the world -- Confusion and disorder might well spread throughout the entire Middle East. The effect will be far reaching to the West as well as to the East."

'The Truman Doctrine' (Edited)

US President Harry Truman in a speech to the US Congress, 12th March, 1947.



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j5HLZVDEWFW>



Regardless of who was more to blame, there is no doubt that the major cause of the Cold War was that each side was convinced of the correctness of its actions and fiercely distrusted the other.

Kelly and Lacey,
Modern World History
2001.

P



A photograph taken at the Potsdam Conference: July, 1945.

The success of the French and Italian communist parties in post WW2 elections were proof of the threat of communism in war-torn Europe. In addition, the economic crisis in Europe threatened the prosperity in the USA. Without a recovery in international trade the US was unlikely to recover any of the loans it had made to its allies. The situation encouraged the US Secretary of State, George Marshall, to propose that the USA should help to rebuild Europe by giving them massive sums of money. His European Recovery Programme (ERP) offered economic help where it was needed. "Our policy", he declared, "is directed not against any country or doctrine, but against hunger, poverty and chaos." Over the next four years 13,000 million dollars of Marshall Aid flowed into 16 western European countries helping economic recovery. The Russians, however, knew that there was more to Marshall Aid than benevolence (kindness). Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, attacked the whole idea as 'dollar imperialism'. He saw the plan as a capitalist plan for gaining control over western Europe and, worse still, for interfering in eastern Europe. The creation of the Cominform later that year was evidence that East and West divisions were widening.

www.gcsehistory.org.uk

R

The 'Big Three' - especially President Roosevelt - knew that they had to stay allied until the end of the war, so they managed to patch up (hide) these differences. As soon as it was clear that the war was coming to an end, more and more cracks appeared in the alliance until it finally split apart altogether and the allies of the war became enemies ... the Cold War was inevitable (sure to happen).

Historian: John D Clare

T



American planes drop supplies into West Berlin - 1947.

The crisis was planned in Washington behind a smokescreen behind of anti-Soviet propaganda. In 1948 there was a danger of war. The conduct of the Western powers risked bloody incident. The self blockade of the Western powers hit West Berlin population with harshness. The people were freezing and starving. In the spring of 1949, the USA was forced to yield...their war plans had come to nothing because of the actions of the USSR.

A Soviet view on the Berlin Airlift.

U

'The common concerns that had united the former allies (namely the fight against fascism and Nazi Germany) disappeared leaving only two radically different political, social, economic and ideological systems.'

Donette Murray, University Lecturer.

The Cold War: a Struggle between reconcilable Ideologies , 1999.



'The Soviet Government did everything it could to stop the world being divided into two military blocks. The Soviet Union issues a special statement analysing the grave consequences affecting the entire international situation that would follow from the establishment of a military alliance of Western powers. All these warnings failed and the North Atlantic Alliance (NATO) came into being.'



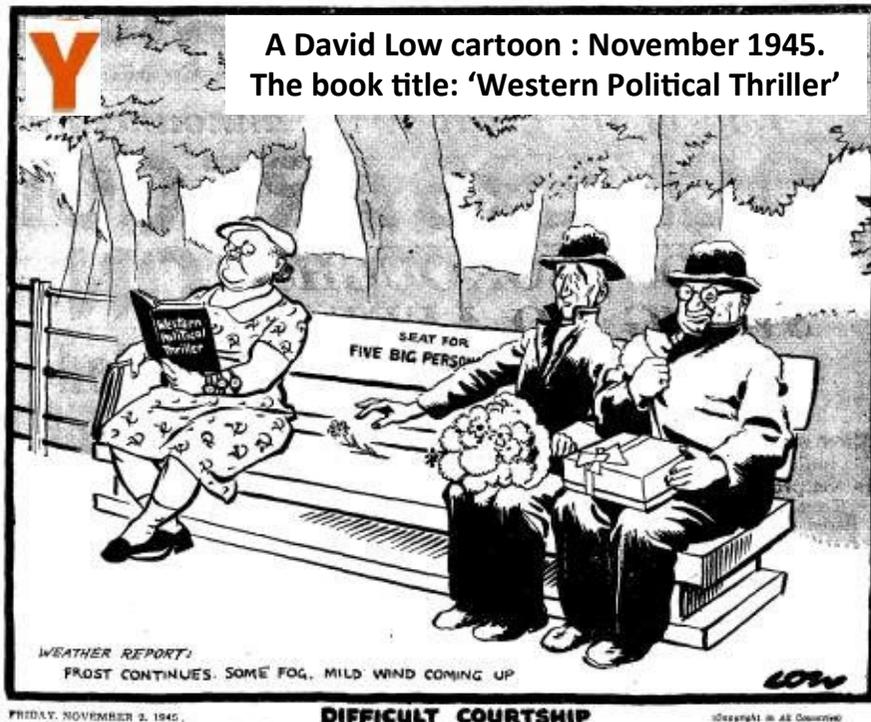
Stalin on the formation of NATO in 1949.



A David Low Cartoon : June 1949.

Above the ace card is the caption: 'Atlantic Pact'.

Read source W again to help you understand the message of this cartoon.



A David Low cartoon : November 1945. The book title: 'Western Political Thriller'

What was agreed at the Yalta Conference in February 1945?

- 1:Stalin agreed to discuss the establishment of the United Nations Organisation which had already been discussed at the Dumbarton Oaks meeting in 1944.
- 2: Churchill got Stalin to agree that France should also have a zone of occupation in the defeated Germany.
- 3:Stalin got an agreement that the Soviet/Polish border would be the Curzon Line and that the Polish/German border would be the Oder-Neisse Line.
- 4:Stalin agreed to free elections in Poland, to be held as quickly as was possible after the war had ended. Stalin agreed that members of the Polish government in exile could have a place in the new Polish government.
- 5: A "Declaration on Liberated Europe" was released which stated that all nations previously under German control would have a democratic government.

www.historylearningsite.co.uk/yalta_war_conference.htm



Essay Plan: Who was to blame for the Cold War?

Introduction - 2-3 short sentences to give the BIG answer to the question set and 'signpost' key points / factors.

Paragraph 1 Main Point =

Example 1 -

Explained -

Evidence -

Ref:

Example 2 -

Explained -

Evidence -

Ref:

LINK =

Paragraph 2 Main Point =

Example 1 -

Explained -

Evidence -

Ref:

Example 2 -

Explained -

Evidence -

Ref:

LINK =

Paragraph 3 Main Point =

Example 1 -

Explained -

Evidence -

Ref:

Example 2 -

Explained -

Evidence -

Ref:

LINK =

Conclusion - A strong and consistent wrap up. Link back to the question asked. Show how main factor may connect / influence/ or outweigh others.

Cold War Summary up to April 1949: thinking hats (answers)

Review: the key dates and events of the Cold War period 1919 - 1949 : **Skills:** knowledge and understanding + using empathy.

Thinking Hat 1: Your feelings about Appeasement :
A: I am happy
B: I am angry

Thinking Hat 2: Your feelings about the Nazi-Soviet Pact :
A: I am happy
B: I am angry

Thinking Hat 3: Your feelings at Yalta
A: I can't work with FDR and Churchill
B: I can work with FDR and Churchill

Thinking Hat 4: Why did you drop the bomb on Japan?
A: To end the war
B: To frighten Stalin
C: Both

Thinking Hat 5: Feelings at Potsdam?
A: I can't work with Truman and Attlee
B: I can work with Truman and Attlee

Thinking Hat 6: In your Cominform?
A: Poland
B: West Germany
C: Czechoslovakia
D: Yugoslavia
E: Hungary

Thinking Hat 7: Jan, 1947, you merge your German zone
A: Boyzone
B: Bizonia
Introduce currency
A: Deuthsce Mark
B: Rentenmark

Thinking Hat 8: You will respond (later) economically with....
A: Comecon
B: Comintern
C: Cominform

Thinking Hat 9: What will you do first to force the USA out of West Berlin?
A: Blockade it
B: Build a wall
C: Start a war

Thinking Hat 10: What will you do?
A: Let Stalin have it
B: Fly supplies in
C: Drive supplies in
D: Ship supplies in

"we refused to be forced out of the city of Berlin, we demonstrated to the people that we would act when their freedom was threatened."
A: Truman B: Stalin

Thinking Hat 11: Your view on the Eastern Bloc?
A: Stalin is a liar
B: We expected this
C: This was agreed at Potsdam

Thinking Hat 12: You control ...
A: East Berlin only
B: All of Berlin
You want ...
A: Strong Berlin
B: Weak Berlin

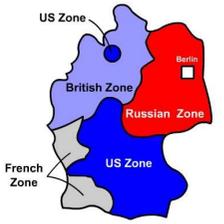
Thinking Hat 13: Your actions after the Blockade / Airlift up to April 1949.
1: West Germany
2: NATO set up
3: Other

Thinking Hat 14: Your actions after the Blockade / Airlift up to April 1949.
1: East Germany
2: Comecon set up
3: Other

Thinking Hat 15: Draw your face after calling off the blockade
"The Berlin airlift was simply a propaganda move intended to make the Cold War worse."
A: Truman B: Stalin

Thinking Hat 16: Britain cannot afford to help fight communism in Greece
A: Send soldiers
B: Send money
C: Both

Thinking Hat 17: Why was Berlin so important?
A: Gold reserves
B: American and Soviet troops there
C: Symbol of power

Thinking Hat 18: 
1: Highlight Berlin
2: The problem with Berlin's location?

Thinking Hat 19: How do you feel about Marshall Aid?
A: It's very kind, thanks
B: It is 'dollar Imperialism'

Thinking Hat 20: Marshall Aid helped
A: East Berlin
B: West Berlin
C: Greece
D: Poland
E: Italy

Thinking Hat 21: Your own Truman Doctrine urged:
A: A direct fight against communism
B: A plan to contain communism

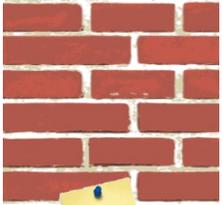
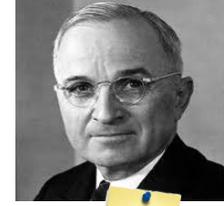
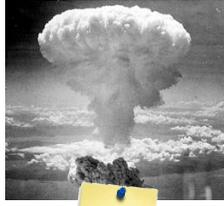
The Cold War Origins: a timeline.

1949 1917 1947 1935 1947 1947 1945 1947 1945 1946 1947 1949

 **Review:** the key dates and events of the Cold War period 1919 – 1949 **Skills:** timelines and chronology.



i



A	Berlin Blockade
B	The End of WW2
C	Truman Doctrine
D	NATO Set Up
E	Berlin Airlift
F	The Marshall Plan
G	Comecon Set Up
H	Yalta Conference
I	The Russian Revolution
J	Potsdam Conference
K	Eastern Bloc Begins
L	Bizonia

1917

Match the images to events then insert them into chronological order

The Russian Revolution

The Origins of the Cold War: event summary + blame .

 **Review:** the causes of the Cold War **Explore:** where the blame lay **Skill:** causation and classification.

Origins: the seeds of conflict



Even before WW2 ended there were reasons why the 'West' and the 'East' would split. : The Russian revolution , Appeasement then Nazi -Soviet Pact and the actions of both sides during the war made a post-war alliance look unlikely.

The Potsdam Conference



After a successful meeting at Yalta, little agreed at Potsdam. Stalin now occupied Eastern Europe and the new leadership of the West had little time for Stalin .

The Eastern Bloc Formed



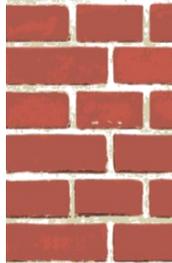
At Yalta, Stalin agreed to allow those Eastern European countries under his influence to hold democratic elections. By 1946 it became clear Stalin would not allow this to happen.

The Marshall Plan



As the West saw more countries fall under Stalin's control and following the 'Truman Doctrine' the USA decided to flood Europe with aid to help prop up the war-torn economies.

The Berlin Blockade



Berlin was deep inside the Soviet zone of a greater Germany.

To try and squeeze the West out of West Berlin the Soviets blocked all road and rail access.

The Berlin Airlift



Rather than give up and face a humiliating defeat over West Berlin, the USA began a massive airlift dropping supplies to the blockaded population.

Stalin allowed the planes to fly over the Soviet zone.

Date	The Cold War Timeline	1848-1949		
1848	The Communist Manifesto	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Oct 1917	The R _____ Revolution	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
1918+	International Cominterns set up in the West	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c 1920	Soviet Civil War: Britain supports the Whites	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c1938	Appeasement	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Aug 1939	The N ____ S _____ P ____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Feb 1945	The Y _____ Conference	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Aug 1945	WW2 Ends: USA drops the a _____ b ____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Aug 1945	The P _____ Conference	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
1946	Eastern _____ takes shape	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mar 1946	The _____ Curtain Speech	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
1946	The G _____ Civil War Intensifies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Jan 1947	B _____ : US and Britain merge their zones	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mar 1947	The _____ Doctrine	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
June 1947	The _____ Plan	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
June 1947	The B _____ B _____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
June 1947	The B _____ A _____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Jan 1949	C _____ established	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Apr 1949	N _____ established	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Colour code the red circles to classify events into major causes.



Soviet Blame



USA and West to Blame



No Blame Misunderstandings



Ideological Differences



NATO Formed



NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) was a military alliance set up by the West.

This meant Europe was clearly split into two opposing alliances. The USA / West and USSR in the east.

Cominterns and Comecon



Cominterns, communist groups in the West , had been active since 1918. In response to Marshall Aid Stalin set up Comecon. A Soviet led alliance of communist countries with a view to providing economic aid in the Eastern Bloc.

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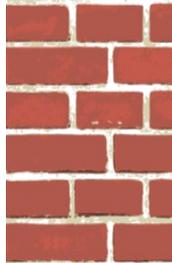
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Aug 1945	WW2 Ends : USA drops the atomic bomb	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Aug 1945	The Potsdam Conference	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
1946	Eastern Bloc takes shape	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mar 1946	The Iron Curtain Speech	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
1946	The Greek Civil War Intensifies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Jan 1947	Bizonia : US and Britain join their German zones	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mar 1947	The Truman Doctrine	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
June 1947	The Marshall Plan	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
June 1947	The Berlin Blockade	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
June 1947	The Berlin Airlift	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Jan 1949	Comecon established	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Apr 1949	NATO established	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



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Soviet Blame



USA and West to Blame



No Blame Misunderstandings



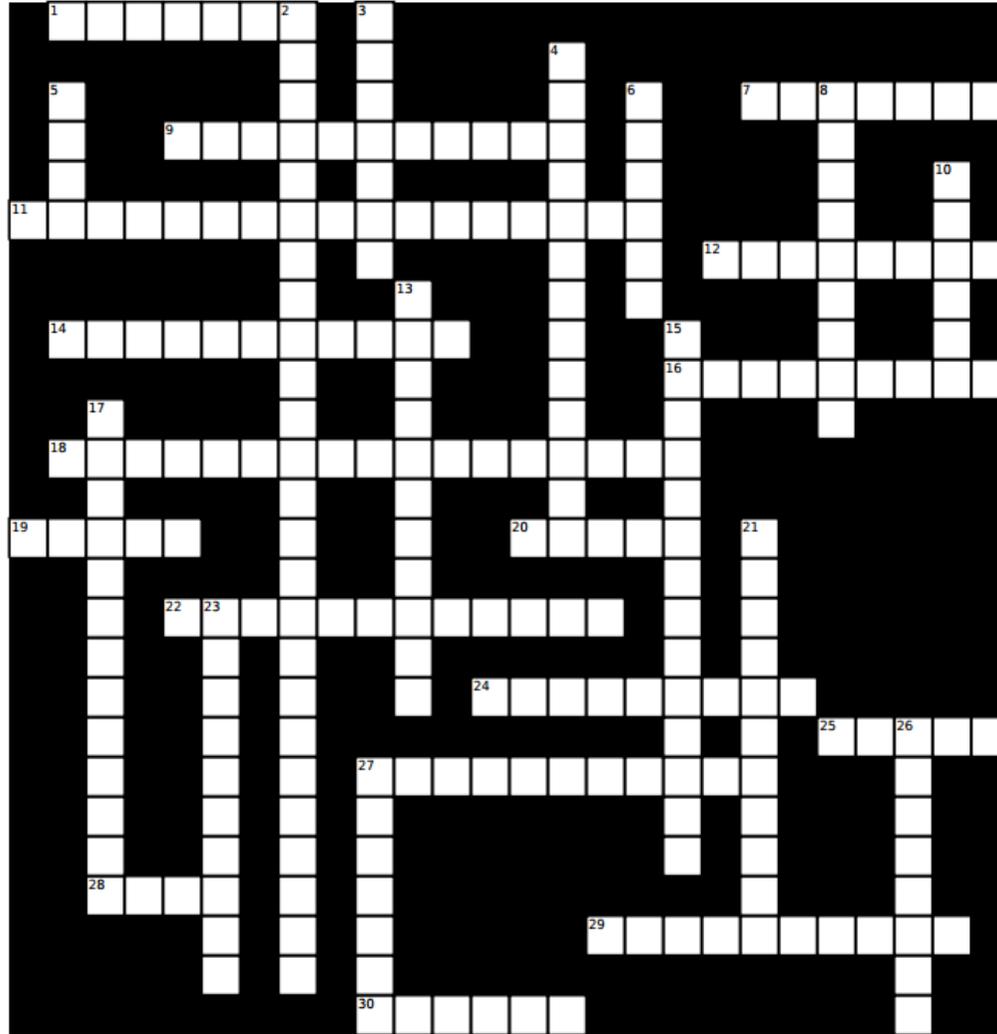
Ideological Differences

Cold War Origins: who was to blame?

Review: key knowledge from the unit

Across

- 1 This merging of zones in January 1947
- 7 How the Berlin Blockade was beaten
- 9 A French word for the rich, property owners
- 11 Who is he ? (A)
- 12 The inventor of communism ? (B)
- 14 Replaced Roosevelt after his death in 1945 (C)
- 16 Conservatives , Royalists, Monarchists position
- 18 D.I.Molotov's description of Marshall Aid
- 19 Stalin agreed to help fight at Yalta
- 20 Leader of the October Revolution, 1917 (D)
- 22 *'The most unselfish act in history'* ?
- 24 Communist groups that reported to Stalin
- 25 Where was this ? (E)
- 27 Another name for the working classes
- 28 Set up in January, 1949
- 29 A communist country that defied Stalin
- 30 The capital of the Soviet Union

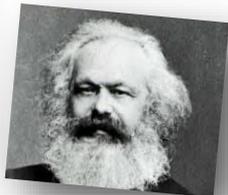


Down

- 2 WC's famous quote from the Fulton Speech
- 3 Stalin's version of the Marshall Plan
- 4 Who is this (F)
- 5 Agreed at Yalta: number of German zones
- 6 Britain supported in the Soviet Civil War c1920
- 8 Fought against the Communists in Greece
- 10 It was deep inside the Soviet Zone
- 13 Another name for the Soviet Bloc
- 15 The US policy to contain communism
- 17 Who is this (G)
- 21 Disagreed over the amount of this at Potsdam
- 23 This frightened and angered Stalin
- 26 Communist / Socialist position
- 27 Where is this (H)



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



Cold War Origins: Multiple Answer Review 1.

Many questions have multiple answers.

My score is :47

1	Put the following events into chronological order (1-4)	11	What was the merging of the British and US zones called?
	The Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact	A	Boyzone
	The Communist Manifesto	B	Bizone
	Appeasement	C	Bimerge
	The Russian Revolution	D	Bijoin
2	Put the following events into chronological order (1-4)	12	Why was Stalin unhappy with this merger?
	Potsdam Conference	A	He thought the name sounded funny
	Yalta Conference	B	He was not consulted (asked) about it
	The USA Drops the atomic bomb	C	Britain and the US promised not to do it at Yalta
	US President Franklin D Roosevelt died of stroke	D	It would make West Germany stronger , he wanted it to be weak
3	Present at the Yalta Conference ?	13	What happened in Greece c 1946 –1950 ?
A	Stalin , Churchill , Truman	A	British troops left
B	Attlee , Stalin , Roosevelt	B	Greece fell to communism
C	Churchill , Roosevelt , Stalin	C	Civil War : communist v anti communist (Royalist) forces
D	Attlee, Churchill , Lloyd George	D	The USA paid to keep British troops to help the Royalists
4	Yalta Conference: Agree (A) or Disagree (D)	14	Reasons why America launched Marshall Aid
A	Countries previously occupied by Nazis to be allowed free elections	A	'The most unselfish act in history'
B	Germany to be divided into four zones	B	To stop the spread of communism in parts of Europe (Eg Greece / Italy)
C	Stalin to help the USA finish the war in against Japan	C	To make money from loans made to Europe
D	The German capital Berlin to be given to the USSR	D	To protect long term US economic interests
5	What changed between Yalta and Potsdam ?	15	The Marshall Plan : True = T False = F?
A	The Soviets used the atomic bomb		Was officially called the European Recovery Program (ERP)
B	The Soviet army had occupied East Germany and controlled Eastern Europe		The \$13 billion of aid to Europe was welcomed by Stalin
C	The leaders of the UK and the USSR changed		The \$13 billion dollars was freely given to Eastern Bloc countries
D	The USA used the atomic bomb		The \$13 billion was seen as 'dollar imperialism' by the Soviets
6	MAIN players at the Potsdam Conference ?	16	During the Berlin airlift a plane carrying aid landed ...
A	Stalin , Truman, Churchill , Attlee	A	Every 3 seconds
B	Stalin , Churchill, Truman, Roosevelt	B	Every 3 minutes
C	Attlee, Stalin , Roosevelt	C	Every 3 hours
D	Churchill , Roosevelt , Stalin.	D	Every 3 days
7	Potsdam Conference : Agree (A) or Disagree (D)	17	Effects of the Berlin Blockade
	The exact details of how to divide Germany in the future	A	Germany became divided into East and West
	The total amount of reparation to be taken from Germany	B	The West set up NATO
	The USSR could take reparations from their zone	C	Stalin took West Berlin
	How much influence the Soviets should have in Eastern Europe	D	The airlift was seen victory for the USA
8	Eastern Bloc countries part of Stalin's Cominform by 1948	18	Put the following into chronological order (1-4)
A	Poland		New currency introduced into Bizonia
B	Greece		NATO established
C	Yugoslavia		The Berlin Blockade
D	Czechoslovakia		Comecon established
9	Quotes from Iron Curtain Speech	19	What does Comecon stand for?
A	" A curtain made of iron has come down"	A	Communist economic court of nations
B	" An iron curtain has descended "	B	Communist group of controlled nations
C	" Descended an iron curtain has "	C	Council of mutual economic aid
D	" Stalin has pulled down the curtains "	D	Council of members of communist states
10	The Truman Doctrine can be best described as a policy to :	20	NATO members in 1949
A	Attack Communism	A	Britain, France, Canada, USA, USSR, Yugoslavia, , Italy, Belgium.
B	Contain Communism	B	Hungary, France, Canada, USA , Yugoslavia, Italy, Belgium.
C	Negotiate with Communists	C	Britain, France, Italy, Canada, USA, Italy, Belgium , Norway, Netherland.
D	Ignore Communism	D	Britain, France, Canada, USA, Yugoslavia, Italy, Belgium , Netherlands



Many questions have multiple answers.

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D	The total amount of reparation to be taken from Germany	B	The West set up NATO
A	The USSR could take reparations from their zone	C	Stalin took West Berlin
D	How much influence the Soviets should have in Eastern Europe	D	It failed and seen as a political victory for the USA
8	Eastern Bloc countries controlled by Stalin by 1948	18	Put the following into chronological order (1-4)
A	Poland	1	New currency introduced into Bizonia
B	Greece	4	NATO established
C	Yugoslavia	2	The Berlin Blockade
D	Czechoslovakia	3	Comecon established
9	Quotes from Iron Curtain Speech	19	What does Comecon stand for?
A	" A curtain made of iron has come down"	A	Communist economic court of nations
B	" An iron curtain has descended "	B	Communist group of controlled nations
C	" Descended an iron curtain has "	C	Council of mutual economic aid
D	" Stalin has pulled down the curtains "	D	Council of members of communist states
10	The Truman Doctrine can be best described as a policy to :	20	NATO members in 1949
A	Attack Communism	A	Britain, France, Canada, USA, USSR, Yugoslavia, , Italy, Belgium.
B	Contain Communism	B	Hungary, France, Canada, USA , Yugoslavia, Italy, Belgium.
C	Negotiate with Communists	C	Britain, France, Italy, Canada, USA, Italy, Belgium , Norway, Netherland.
D	Ignore Communism	D	Britain, France, Canada, USA, Yugoslavia, Italy, Belgium , Netherlands

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